Population - 1935

General.

BALTIMORE, MD.
NEWS & THE POST

MAR 30 1935

An Important Survey

IN CITIES which have large populations, made up of elements differentiated more or less, one from another, problems are presented which render an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of each element very necessary.

The Baltimore Urban League, at its annual dinner in Levering Hall at Homewood this evening, will present the fruits of a survey of Negro life in this city, which is without parallel in the annals of Baltimore.

Conducted by Dr. Ira Reid, the league's director of research and author of twenty-five studies of Negro problems, this survey has been thorough, the report containing 85,000 words.

Cities south of Mason and Dixon Line have a peculiar need of a thorough understanding of conditions existing among their colored population. Three Northern cities now have a larger number of Negro residents than any Southern city, but their percentages of Negroes continue to be much smaller.

At the close of the last century Washington and Baltimore contained the largest actual number of Negroes living in any city in the United States, and, perhaps the largest of Negro descent in any city in the world.

The World War's industrial demands caused an outflow of Southern Negroes to the North, and now Chicago, New York and Philadelphia lead Baltimore and other Southern cities in Negro population.

The census of 1930 gave Baltimore a Negro population of 142,106, which was the largest in any city south of Philadelphia. Comparison with the Census Bureau's figures for 1920 shows that the percentage of increase in the Negro population was much larger during the decade than the percentage of increase in the white population, the percentages being respectively 31.2 and 5.9.

In the same decade the foreign-born population of Baltimore decreased 8,501.

These statistics render it obvious that the elaborate survey of Negro life in this city, made by the Urban League, is a work of great value to the community, and one which will be of service to various departments of the municipal government.

12 NEGRO CITIES IN U. S. HAVE 14,836 POPULATION

Fairmount Heights, Md., Ranks Third in Numbers According to Figures Compiled by Charles Hall, Statistical Expert

By GARLAND MACKEY

The twelve principal incorporated Negro cities and four principaled townships in the United States have a total population of 14,836, according to Charles M. Hall, specialist in data relating to Negro statistics and population.

Of this number, 12,457 are colored and 1,380 are white. Most of the white population in Negro towns is engaged in store-keeping.

Mr. Hall, who has been employed in the bureau of statistics for over a quarter of a century, has at his fingertips all data relative to Negroes in business, industry, finance, professions and agriculture in the United States.

Work Considered Authentic

For some years the Tuskegee Year Book, edited by Monroe Work, was taken as a guide by most persons seeking information about Negroes in this country. Mr. Hall has found several discrepancies in the Tuskegee records and as a result he is compiling figures on the American Negro that are backed by actual count. Since he has a more elaborate personnel and the facilities of the government, his work is now considered more authentic.

He has found many discrepancies as to population of Negro towns in the Tuskegee book. His figures are based on actual count and not on guess work.

Office Moved

For some time Mr. Hall's office has been located in the old Civil Service Building in the 1700 block of F Street. This week his office is being moved to the Department of Commerce Building, Constitution Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Mrs. Frances T. Thomas, well-known Washington woman and former clerk for the Lichtman Theatres, will be his chief aid at his new location.

The figures on Negro population were taken during the time of year when Highland Beach, Md., a summer colony, was closed for the winter. So this all-Negro town was not included in his table.

The twelve principal incorporated towns have a Negro population of 8,870 and 305 whites. The four townships have a Negro population of 4,587 and 1,075 whites.

Fairmount Heights Is Third

Brooklyn, Ill., with a Negro population of 1,997, is the largest Negro incorporated town. Sixty-six whites live there. Lawnside, N.J., is second with 1,224 Negroes and 155 whites, while Fairmount Heights, Md., is third with 1,211 Negroes and 7 whites.

North Brentwood, Md., ranks eighth with a Negro population of 639 and 2 whites.

Among the townships, Darby, Pa., ranks first in population with 2,047 Negroes and 726 whites. Stites, Ill., is second with 2,156 colored and 272 whites.

Principal Incorporated Negro Cities and Urban Places

Name of Place	State	Total Pop.	Negro Pop.	White Pop.
Brooklyn	Illinois	2,063	1,997	66
Lawnside	New Jer'y	1,379	1,224	155
Fairmont Heights	Maryland	1,218	1,211	7
Boley	Oklahoma	874	874	...
Mound Bayon	Mississipi	834	834	...
Robbins	Illinois	753	686	67
Taft	Oklahoma	690	688	2
North Brentwood	Maryland	641	639	2
Langston	Oklahoma	351	351	...
Redbird	Oklahoma	218	218	...
Highland Beach	Maryland	...	...	...
Rentisville	Oklahoma	154	148	6
Totals		9,175	8,870	305

Washington D.C.
2-24-35

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
November 7, 1935

THE NEGRO DIFFUSION

(Asheville Citizen)

Between 1920 and 1930, a census publication reports, the trend of negroes toward the cities was so pronounced that whereas in the former year only 34 per cent of the negro population was urban, by 1930 43.7 per cent of the 11,891,143 negroes in the United States were living in towns and cities.

The trend was well recognized while it was in progress and the migration of negroes from the south to northern centers was much discussed a decade and a half ago. Since 1930 there has been a movement on the part of the negro population away from the cities of the north and back to the south; but it has not been by any means as marked as was the migration northward.

It is probable, we think, that with the return to more normal conditions the diffusion of the negro population throughout the north and middle west will be resumed. This will certainly be the case if there is again a labor scarcity in those sections, as some are now predicting, and if the continued curtailment of the cotton acreage is found necessary because of inability to market the staple overseas.

There wou'd have been such a diffusion long before it actually set in on a broad scale had it not been held in check by immigration from Europe. With that immigration defintely restricted, as it now is, there should be opportunities in normal times for a considerable negro population in northern and mid western cities. What occurred after 1920 was significant as pointing to what was likely to occur yet more sweepingly in future years. The depression halted the movement but with the passing of the depression it is almost certain to start again.

DOUGLAS, ARIZ.
DOUGLAS DISPATCH
NOV 7 1935

Negroes of Nation Drift to Cities

Two interesting and probably important facts in the lift of the nation are seen in the report of the U. S. census bureau concerning the negro population. One is the negro's tendency to reproduce and the other the drift the race has been taking toward the urban centers.

For the decade, 1920-1930, the negro population did not keep pace with the white race in its race increase. Compared to the white race over a period of 140 years, from 1790, there has been a considerable drop in the ratio of negroes to whites in the total American population, the census bureau says.

There were 11,891,143 negroes in the United States in 1930. That was an increase of 1,428,012 or 13.6 per cent while the white population increased 15.7 per cent for the same period.

Distribution of the negro population is quite as interesting as the racial increase. Since the Civil war there has been a gradual decrease in the negro

population of the south, where the race had been held as slaves. There has been a movement of negroes to the north and west. The decade considered accounts for a heavy movement of negroes to industrial centers. The census of 1920 showed 34 per cent of the negro population in cities while that of 1930 shows that factor to be 43.7 per cent.

New York City ranks first in number of negroes, and fifth in number of negro-owned stores, while Chicago takes second place in number of negroes and first in number of negro-owned stores. In 1929 there were 25,701 retail stores operated by negro owners.

The farm has attracted a considerable number of negroes. Negroes make up 14 per cent of all farm operators. The average farm acreage for negroes operating farms is 42.6 as compared to the average of 176 acres for white farmers.

The census report says the total value of farm lands and buildings operated by negroes in 1930 was $1,402,945,799. That is the estimate of the accumulated property—that does not account for personal property—of the negro race in the United States since the Civil war.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN

NOV 7 1935

Negro Population and the Farm

The United States census bureau reports an increase in the Negro population of the United States between 1920 and 1930 of only 13.6 per cent, compared with an increase of 15.7 per cent in the white population. While the time included was mostly before the depression was generally recognized as fully under way, economic conditions were probably an important factor in the development. Unemployment had reached large proportions before the situation culminated in the Wall street crash of the fall of 1929, and the Negroes have been particularly hard hit. The immigration of Negroes to the North and West during the World war and after meant a large proportionate increase of the Negro urban population and a consequent reduction in the average size of Negro families. In the decade covered by the census report the urban proportion increased from 34 to 43.7 per cent.

A sidelight on the condition of the Negro in the North is afforded by the census item concerning Negro stores. New York, the city which has the largest number of Negroes, stood fifth in the number of Negro stores, while Chicago, which is second in Negro population, had the greatest number of such stores—815, out of a total in the country, in 1929, of 25,701. Recent disclosures, following the rioting in Harlem, that Negro business enterprises in the district had been largely absorbed by white persons are in line with the census showing.

Negro farm operators constitute 14 per cent of all farm operators in the United States, while the Negro proportion of the total population is considerably less. The Negroes operate only 3.8 per cent of all lands in farms, the average Negro farm being of 42.6 acres, compared with a 176 acre average for the white operator; but even 42.6 acres is a good deal of a farm, as many people in New England, including not a few who have lived well on the farm, can testify. Much, of course, depends upon such factors as the nature of the soil, the distance from the market, the choice of crops and the skill of the farmer both as producer and as dealer. In many of these matters the Negro farmer is at a disadvantage compared with the white farmer; but racial discrimination is not the handicap that it is in many other situations in which the Negro is placed. The Negro takes kindly to the soil, and it may be that—with the timely help of a continuing AAA—he will eventually find on the farm his greatest opportunity.

Population—1935

North Cardina

Scotland Neck, N.C. Commonwealth
August 16, 1934

25 YEARS HENCE

The report of the North Carolina State Board of Health showing vital statistics for Halifax county and the State during 1933 is provocative of thought from various angles.

In the first place, the report shows a total of 470 white babies born in the county as against 973 colored, the latter figure more than doubling the first.

In the second place, the figures reveal 192 illegitimate children born in the county during the year, 21 white and 171 colored.

With these two sets of statistics in mind, it is far from reassuring to contemplate what conditions may be 25 years from now.

Halifax county which has always had a large Negro population, is not inhospitable to those who live within its borders, for some of its soundest citizens have come from that race. But, unless educational facilities and opportunities for their development into useful members of society keep pace with the mounting birthrate an unbalanced population containing within itself the germ of social tragedy is inevitable.

Whether the large percentage of illegitimates is simply a transient phenomenon traceable mainly to economic rigors of the depression or whether it indicates a permanent disintegration of morality can best be determined by observation of similar statistics in coming years.

In either case, it lends no roseate hue to the picture.

A brighter side is seen, however, in the report which shows a steady decline in the State death rate from 12.4 per 1,000 population in 1929 to 9.3 in 1933. This, the Commonwealth believes, is attributable largely to the work of the State and County Health departments, to the increasing skill of private practitioners, and to the success of educational campaigns quickening the public interest in better health.

Population - 1935

Virginia.

Orange, Va., Review
October 10, 1935

NEGRO POPULATION DECREASING IN MANY CITIES OF VIRGINIA

Richmond—The Negro race is losing population in Virginia cities, failing to maintain a birth rate equal to its death rate in urban areas, statistics released by Dr. W. A. Plecker, State registrar of vital statistics, showed yesterday.

Not only is the Negro losing ground in the State's 14 cities of 10,000 population and over, Dr. Plecker reported, but when towns of 2,500 are counted with the urban population the death rate still exceeds the birth rate 21.91 to 19.48.

The vital statistics registrar blamed the high mortality of Negroes in cities on poor housing conditions, a generally low standof living and a tendency of the race toward tuberculosis when iving in too crowded quarters.

"I think it is also true that the urban Negro is apt to be malnuorished, even when he gets enough to eat," Dr. Plecker said. "The average Negro housewife would profit from dietary instruction. She could make her budget cover healthy articles of food—milk and green vegetables—if she realized their importance."

While the Negro race loses numbers in the cities, it thrives in rural areas of Virginia with a birth rate of 25.54, compared with a death rate of 15.27, Dr. Plecker's figures showed.

Even in the rural areas, however, the Negro race does not increase as fast as does the white race, Dr. Plecker said. The Negro rural survival rate or excess of birth rate over death rate, is 10.27, while the white rural survival rate is 11.69. The Negro survival rate for the State as a whole is 6.06, compared with a survival rate of 9.86 for the white race.

The tendency of the Negro race to decrease wherever urbanized is not unique to Virginia, but is true in all parts of the United States, Dr. Plecker said.